

## GOOD MEN FOR CITY OFFICES

MAYOR-ELECT STRONG MAKES SOME EXCELLENT APPOINTMENTS.

COLONEL G. E. WARRING TO BE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSIONER; J. E. HEDGES THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY; J. S. LEHMAIER AND S. S. TERRY, COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS—THE OTHER MEN NAMED.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong gave out a list of appointments yesterday at his office in the Central National Bank, and said that he would make no more appointments till a power of removal bill is passed. The following are the men chosen:

Job E. Hedges, Mayor's secretary and chief clerk; salary \$5,000.  
Hon. L. Burrows, confidential clerk; salary \$3,000.  
John L. Burrows, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning; salary \$5,000.  
James S. Lehmaier and Seth S. Terry, Commissioners of Accounts; salary \$5,000.  
Edward H. Healy, Mayor's marshal.  
John P. Brennan, Mayor's second marshal.

Of these, Hedges, Burrows, Lehmaier and Healy are Republicans; Terry is a member of the O'Brien Democracy.



SETH SPRAGUE TERRY.

State Democrat and Brennan is a member of the O'Brien Democracy. There seems to be some doubt as to the politics of Colonel Warring. When a Tribune reporter asked Colonel Strong what he knew of the subject the Mayor-elect said: "Really, I don't know. I never asked him to which party he belonged."

WHEN THE NEW MEN WILL TAKE CHARGE.

The new appointees all assume charge of their offices on next Tuesday, except the Commissioner



BION L. BURROWS.

of Street Cleaning, whose term of service is to begin on January 15.

The appointment of Mr. Hedges was announced some time ago, and the Tribune then published a sketch of his career. He is a successful lawyer, with offices at No. 111 Broadway.

Bion L. Burrows was born at Chatham, Columbia County, he completed the course at the Union Free School when he was sixteen years old, and entered Cornell University three years later, most of the intervening time having been spent at Oswego, N. Y., where, at Professor Chaffee's Phonographic Institute, he learned shorthand, and in the office of I. S. & H. D. Newton, a prominent law firm in Norwich, N. Y.

From 1867 to 1872 Colonel Burrows lived in Rhode Island. He has been a member of the National Board of Health since 1882. He is a member of the civil engineering firm of Warring, Chapman & Faragher, and is at present assistant engineer of the city of New Orleans.



JAMES S. LEHMAIER.

then superintendent of the Susquehanna Division of the Erie Railroad. In his senior year he was private secretary to ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University. After graduation in 1882 he came to New-York and became a member of "The Press" city staff, which post he has since occupied. During the last year and a half he has worked continuously upon local politics.

COLONEL WARRING'S FINE RECORD.

Colonel Warring, who will succeed Commissioner Andrews on January 15, was born in Poundridge, N. Y., July 4, 1833, and has been recognized for a number of years as an authority in sanitary engineering, and his works and his writings on the subject have made his name familiar in sanitary engineering circles. He was educated in Poughkeepsie and studied agriculture in this city under James J. Mapes. After a lecture tour through Maine and Vermont, he became the manager of Horace Greeley's farm at Chappaqua, where he remained three years, and until he was appointed Drainage Engineer of Central Park, which place he held four years. He entered the Army as Major of the Garibaldi Guard, and later raised a cavalry squadron in this city, which was known as the Fremont Hussars. Before leaving the army he attained the rank of Colonel, his command being the 4th Missouri Cavalry.

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## UNFIT FOR THEIR PLACES.

BYRNES SAYS THAT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

HIS TROUBLE WITH THEM BEGAN WHEN MARTIN GAVE ORDERS TO THE CAPTAINS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS OF 1892, WHICH THE SUPERINTENDENT COULDN'T STOMACH.

Superintendent Byrnes said last night: "I have been thirty-two years with my nose to the grindstone in the Police Department, and I don't know much of anything else. For twelve years I was in charge of the Detective Bureau, and then old Murray became paralyzed, and I was forced against my will into the position of Superintendent. Before that I was Chief Inspector, an office which was created for me and was abolished when I became Superintendent. During the time I was in charge of the Detective Bureau I was entirely outside the ordinary discipline of the department and was devoted wholly to the detection of crime, and when I became Superintendent I saw that certain abuses existed. These I tried to remedy as best I could."

"Assuming that blackmail was being collected for protection, I made up my mind that those who did it could not afford to admit it, since it would ruin the business for which they paid protection. Just so long as they did so, it was certain no one would squeal. I knew the Commissioners would not believe their testimony uncorroborated, even if they could be persuaded to testify; neither would the District Attorney or the Grand Jury. What was I to do?"

"In view of this I selected precincts—the Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-second and others—and I began to shift the captains about at short intervals. I knew this would break up the paying of protection sooner than anything else I could do. If the men who were blackmailed had a new captain to deal with every few weeks, they were bound to get discouraged. I kept a captain in a precinct just so long as I believed his presence would best serve the ends of the department."

THE FIRST TROUBLE.

"The first trouble I had which made me think of resigning was before Election Day, 1892, when Commissioner Martin came in and spoke to the captains assembled in my room. I was 'hot' way through. His remarks were incendiary in character, and when he got through I jumped up and said I would cut the uniform off any man that failed to obey my instructions. Then I proceeded to lay down the law as I understood it. Martin had spoken of the United States marshals as disreputable persons. I told the captains that the Federal Government was great and grand enough to accept all responsibility for the men it appointed, and that the Police Department of New-York had nothing to do in the matter. It had come down to the question of whether a man should be protected in his right of suffrage or hindered by the New-York Police Department. When it was over Mr. Martin sneaked out the side door without saying a word."

"Several times after this I thought of resigning. I began to get tired of the whole matter, but I am an aggressive man, and I thought I owed a duty to the people of New-York, and I decided to fight back and continue in the office till such time as I could leave my position in the hands of some one calculated to fill it to good advantage."

COMMISSIONERS UNFIT FOR THEIR PLACES.

"The whole truth was that I was a policeman and nothing else. The Commissioners wanted to use the department to further their own political interests and that of their party. They are men who by their training and instincts are unfit for the positions they have been trying to fill."

"Every new Commissioner has a hobby of his own, and he spends three or four months experimenting on it to the detriment of the discipline of the department."

"Is your resignation final?" was asked.

"Would you, under any circumstances, reconsider it?"

"I think it is final; anything I can do to further the ends of justice or to assist the incoming Mayor, or to assist in the reorganization of the department I am ready to do."

"I have read a lot of suggestions for reorganization, but they are for the most part impracticable. The department must be restructured so that these abuses can't creep in. It can be done. So far as Dr. Parkhurst is concerned, I don't believe it would have been possible to bring about the present condition of affairs had it not been for the public sentiment he created. I say that in his favor. I think this agitation is certain to result in good, but there should be the greatest care to see that whatever scheme is adopted should be practical, for it will effect the force for twenty-five years to come."

"The Commissioners of Police alone can accept my resignation. Whether the Mayor-elect will give it to the present board or to a new board, I don't know. I don't want to put myself in a position to embarrass the new administration. I have got too much respect for the people of the department to do that."

"During the time that I have been Superintendent of Police, I have done three times more work than any man who has preceded me. The Lexow Committee has been reaping the fruit of the seed that I began sowing when I became Superintendent. I made it possible for the committee to get the information they have received."

"The detective force of New-York while I was in charge obtained over 10,000 years in convictions of the criminal class, which is more than has been accomplished by Scotland Yard, Paris and Chicago combined, not counting political arrests. I do not believe that in all the world there is a more faithful lot of men than the patrol force of this city, and all they need is to be properly officered."

"The hostility of the Commissioners to me dates from the time of the trouble with Martin over the United States Marshals. I was simply doing my duty as a police officer, and the Commissioners wanted to use the office for something else. I am independent of the department, and am not like a fellow trying to knock around and skin some one out of a few dollars. As to the acceptance of my resignation, all I can say is I will await the pleasure of the Mayor-elect."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ARMY OFFICER.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN E. PARKE DIES IN OMAHA OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN A RUNAWAY.

Omaha, Dec. 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Parke, U. S. A., died this afternoon at Fort Omaha from injuries received in a runaway accident last Wednesday in this city. His home was in Parkersburg, Penn. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Colonel Parke was born in Pennsylvania in 1828 and entered the Army as a private in the 25th Pennsylvania Infantry, May 2, 1861. He served with gallantry throughout the Civil War, participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. He was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Steadman and in the battle at Fredericksburg, Va. He was in the fighting in the Wilderness. He served at numerous posts since the war, one of his last stations being at Fort Douglas, Utah.

## BYRNES'S LARGE FORTUNE.

TELLS HOW HE PAID IT UP.

THE SUPERINTENDENT SAYS HE IS WORTH ABOUT \$300,000.

JAY GOULD HELPED HIM IN WALL STREET.

BIG SUMS INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE IN HIS WIFE'S NAME.

HE IS WILLING TO RETIRE AFTER JANUARY 1.

A LETTER SENT TO MAYOR-ELECT STRONG OFFERING HIS RESIGNATION—READY TO GIVE HIS SERVICES OR ADVICE IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE—THE SUPERINTENDENT ADMITS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS IN A DEPLORABLE STATE AND CHANGES MUST BE RADICAL—ALWAYS AT WAR WITH THE COMMISSIONERS—CREDIT TO DR. PARKHURST—INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN TELLS OF HIS HANDSOME FORTUNE WHICH GREW FROM \$5,000 TO OVER \$100,000—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEXOW COMMITTEE—THANKS TO JOHN W. GOFF.

The investigation of the Police Department by the Lexow Committee closed last evening with a long and highly interesting examination of Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, who declared that the department needed a thorough reorganization, both in its personnel and in its system, and announced that he had offered to retire from the department and still give his best aid in the work of reorganization. His readiness to leave the department had been stated in a letter to Mayor-elect Strong on December 15, and Mr. Strong will decide how long the Superintendent can best serve the police force by remaining at his head.

John W. Goff, the Recorder-elect, who conducted the examination of the Superintendent, was thanked publicly by the committee for his brilliant services as counsel, and he made a public acknowledgment of the unswerving support which he had received from the committee in the long investigation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S FORTUNE.

The examination of Superintendent Byrnes was begun late yesterday afternoon, at a time when it had been customary to close a day's session, and it was continued for nearly four hours. In the beginning of his testimony the Superintendent admitted that he had acquired a fortune of nearly \$300,000, largely by the aid of the late Jay Gould in stock speculations, and that the money had been chiefly invested in real estate in this city in the name of his wife. He explained that his acquaintance with the Goulds, and with other wealthy and influential men, who had aided him in ventures in Wall Street, had been formed on account of some extraordinary services which he had rendered to them, and he had not hesitated to avail himself of their friendship.

He insisted that he had not been a dishonest police official, and that he had worked hard as an official to maintain the discipline of the police and to enforce the laws and protect life and property in the city. He had heard of corruption in the department, and when he became Superintendent of the force he had given positive orders to the inspectors and captains to close disorderly houses and other haunts of vice, and to make specific reports about such places in writing every week. When he had reason to believe that false reports had been made to him he had made complaints against inspectors Williams and McAvoy and several captains, who were tried by the Commissioners, and let off with reprimands. Later he had placed other captains on trial, but the captains had escaped punishment by the Commissioners before the investigation had disclosed the extent of corruption in the department.

CREDIT TO DR. PARKHURST.

Superintendent Byrnes said he wanted to give all possible credit to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for his work, and he denied that he had said some harsh things about Dr. Parkhurst that had been imputed to him. He also declared that he had been a factor in preparing the way for the investigation by making it possible for the committee to get the testimony of a number of important witnesses.

There was much interesting testimony by Superintendent Byrnes regarding the difficulties in the way of enforcing the Excise law and suppressing pool-shops and poolrooms in the city. He told how he had secured the aid of Richard Croker in closing the poolrooms in the city in 1893. Mr. Croker saw the Mayor, and the Mayor laid down the law to the police justices, who had been refusing to hold the proprietors of the poolrooms who were arrested.

MARTIN'S ELECTION INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Byrnes told how he had called down President Martin of the Police Board when Mr. Martin had undertaken to give orders to police captains about the conduct of the police in the election of 1892, and he declared that he had not invited Mr. Martin to the meeting with the captains on that occasion.

Superintendent Byrnes has been a member of the department for nearly thirty-three years, and he declared last evening that he had performed more hard work as an officer of the force than had been performed by any police official of his rank in the world. In announcing his offer to retire from the department he said he was chiefly concerned for the welfare of the force.

M'LAUGHLIN'S BIG FINE.

Police Inspector William McLaughlin was on the witness-stand during a great part of the session, and was dragged through a severe examination by Mr. Goff. Much of the inquiry was devoted to ascertaining how much property the Inspector had acquired, and he was forced to admit at length that he had accumulated property worth over \$100,000. His explanations as to the manner in which such a fortune had been made while he was receiving a salary not greatly in excess of his living expenses also took much time. He declared that he had earned and saved \$5,000 before he became a policeman, and that he had allowed the money to be cared for by the woman who later became his wife. Then he had invested less than \$2,000 in a patent switch, and had got about \$40,000 out of the investment. He contended that most of his fortune had been gained by business conducted by his wife, but he refused to tell the nature of her business, although declaring that it was respectable. He mentioned a number of real estate transactions by which he claimed he had made about \$37,000.

Then began a long series of denials. As a captain of police in the First Precinct, the witness declared, he had not one of the al-

## THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

DISQUIET AT THE CAPITALS.

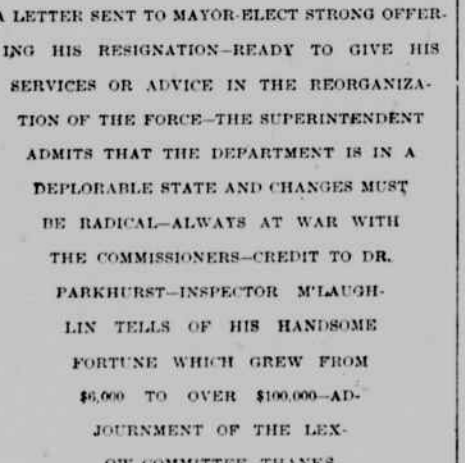
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AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ARMENIA AND CHINA—M. JAURES AND THE DREYFUS CASE—LABOR INTERESTS—FRANCIS "BOMB" LIND—"THE LONDON TIMES"—LINCOLN—MR. BEERBOHM TREE—MR. GLADSTONE—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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SWEEPING DENIALS.

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Early in the day Assistant United States District-Attorney Mott got an opportunity to make a denial of testimony which had been stricken from the record, but he declined to testify after he was forbidden to continue in an argument with the committee.

After several attempts to get before the Lexow Committee and testify that he never had received any part of the \$15,000 which Captain Croker had paid for appointment, Police Justice Voorhis on Friday made an affidavit denying that he had received any money for appointments or promotions when he was a Police Commissioner. He sent the affidavit to Senator Lexow with a letter, asking that it be received and placed on the record of the testimony taken before the committee.

The committee will meet in Albany to-morrow to consider a report on the State Senate and a possible request for a continuation of investigating work during the year 1895.

BYRNES THE LAST WITNESS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S EXAMINATION.

DETAILS OF THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TELLS HOW HE HAS AMASSED A BIG FORTUNE AND SAYS THAT THE FORCE IS IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION AND NEEDS RADICAL REORGANIZATION—INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN'S TESTIMONY.

The expectation that the Lexow Committee's investigation of the Police Department would end with an unusual display of fireworks yesterday caused so many New-Yorkers to make their way to Part I of the Superior Court at 10:30 a. m. that if the courtroom had been ten times its size it could not have accommodated the crowd. Hundreds of men were turned away before the doors were opened to those who had passes or subpoenas, and then the doorkeepers refused to admit persons who had no business in the room. With all the precautions the room was filled to its capacity when the members of the committee arrived.

Police Superintendent Byrnes arrived early and waited for John W. Goff, who was late. There was an expression of cheerful resignation on the Superintendent's face, which was interpreted by some observers to mean that he did not expect a severe examination. It was apparent presently that the Superintendent was not to be the first witness of the day, and he left the courtroom with the understanding that he would be within call when he was wanted. Senator Lexow said to reporters who made inquiries that Superintendent Byrnes would be called to the witness-stand later in the day, and that the investigation would be brought to a close with his examination.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Mott was present to ask for an opportunity to be heard in vindication, on account of the testimony which had been given by Louis S. Streep on Thursday. As soon as Senator Lexow rapped for order, Mr. Goff introduced Mr. Mott and made the statement that the testimony concerning him had already been stricken from the record. Senator Lexow said the committee had acted in a manner to express disbelief of the testimony touching Mr. Mott, and that an opportunity to be heard had been denied to Mr. Comstock, but Mr. Goff said that Mr. Mott was a man of well-known character and standing in the city, and had behaved in a courteous manner, and therefore should receive all possible courtesy. There was some more discussion, and then Senator Lexow said:

"If Mr. Mott, in view of those circumstances, still wishes to say anything, I suppose the committee will hear him, although I do not think it would be quite fair to Mr. Comstock to do so."

Mr. Mott—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: You say you have stricken from the record the testimony that was taken. What does that amount to? Your record is nothing now but a smeared record."

Senator Lexow—What was that?

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Mr. Mott—I say your record is nothing now but a smeared record. If you have wiped it out, all well enough so far as the committee is concerned, if you have destroyed the paper upon which it was written. But before I knew, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock at night, that my name had been stricken from this committee, the whole universe knew it. I was ignorant of it. The lightning flashed from north to south and from east to west, above the ground and beneath the earth, under the ocean even, that one of the officers of the Federal Government of the United States had committed a crime, for which he ought to be behind prison bars. Now, did anybody know here what that man was going to testify to?"

Senator O'Connor—Certainly no member of the committee did."

Mr. Mott—If they did not know, then they ought to have inquired in regard to the truth or the falsity of that statement."

Senator Lexow—Mr. Mott, if you are going to conduct your remarks upon those lines you will have to be called to order. The counsel of this committee has stated that neither the committee nor himself had any knowledge of the testimony that would bring your name out in the way that it did. That ought to be sufficient for you. Now, you must confine yourself to a denial of the charges. That is all. Mr. Mott—Denial of the charges?"

Senator Lexow—Yes, sir.

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